

## CABLE NEWS.

From All Parts of the  
Old World.

## THE GOETHE SIGHTED.

Winslow Waiting His Discharge—Has America  
Any Treaty Rights?

## THE TREATY WITH FRANCE RESPECTED

Rossi's King Lear Reviewed by  
the English Press.

## THE FRENCH DELEGATES AND POLITICS.

The Great Powers Still Alarmed Con-  
cerning the Turkish War.

## THE STEAMSHIP GOETHE.

THE DISTRESSED VESSEL RIGHTED—ALL WELL—  
TO BE TOWED INTO PORT.

[FROM THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF YESTERDAY.]

LONDON, May 4, 1878.  
The German Lloyd steamship Goethe was seen  
sixty miles from Land's End, with her screw broken  
and her sails set.

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LONDON, May 4, 1878.  
The steamship Goethe, before reported spoken at  
sea, eastward bound, with her propeller gone, was  
seen by the German Lloyd steamship Goethe, which  
was sent to her assistance.

A tug which had previously been sent from Queens-  
land to search for her has been recalled, and another  
left Plymouth yesterday to assist her into port.

## ENGLAND.

AMERICAN RIGHTS AND THE EXTRADITION QUES-  
TION—WAITING FOR BRITISH OFFICIAL DE-  
SPATCHES FROM WASHINGTON—WINSLOW  
LIKELY TO BE DISCHARGED—THE EXTRADI-  
TION LAW WITH FRANCE RESPECTED—ROSSI'S  
KING LEAR—THE MARKET FOR SILVER.

LONDON, May 4, 1878.  
Nothing is known at the American Legation here  
about the United States government having given no  
reply to the extradition clause of the Ashburton  
Treaty.

Such notice, if given, has been through Sir Edward  
Thornton, British Minister at Washington, and would  
not cover Winslow's case, as he has been already fully  
committed under an existing treaty.

THE MAGISTRATE'S COURSE IN WINSLOW'S CASE.  
Winslow can be detained so long as the government  
can continue to show the Court good cause therefor,  
and yesterday the Judge readily accepted as a reason  
for ten days' delay Attorney General Hall's statement  
that negotiations were still pending. Winslow might  
be detained in the same way until the matter is ad-  
justed or the provisions of the treaty altered, and  
then surrendered; but unless there appears to be a  
prospect of some settlement of the question when  
the application for his release is renewed at the expiration  
of the ten days it is not probable that he will be  
held any longer.

THE TREATY OF EXTRADITION WITH FRANCE—AN IN-  
DICTIONED MURDERER DISCHARGED.  
During the trial of the murderers of the ship *Lennie*  
to-day, counsel for one of the prisoners, named Ken-  
nedy, said there was no evidence to go to the jury  
against him.

The Attorney General concurred, saying it was necessary  
to charge him with murder, because the Extradition  
Treaty with France did not permit a charge of being  
accessory after the fact. He felt that the evidence was  
insufficient to support the charge of murder.

Justice Brett said doubtless Kenney was a disgraceful  
criminal; there was very strong evidence of his  
being an accessory after the fact; but as he could not  
be convicted of that offence under the Extradition  
Treaty, and the evidence was insufficient to convict  
him of murder, the case against him must be with-  
drawn.

SILVER.  
In consequence of the acceptance of tenders for India  
bills at a lower rate than was anticipated, silver is—  
one o'clock P. M.—weak. The quotation has not  
been made yet, but 53½d. is offered.

Rossi's King Lear—FRENCH OPINIONS OF THE PERFORM-  
ANCE.  
Signor Rossi played King Lear last night, and his  
rendition of the title role is very favorably regarded.

The *Telegraph* says the performance was as interest-  
ing as it was eminently successful.  
The *Hour* regrets that Rossi had not chosen this play  
for the occasion of his first appearance in England.  
Other journals express similar regrets.

THE PAPERS IN THE WINSLOW CASE TO BE  
PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT.  
LONDON, May 4—Night.  
In the House of Commons to-night the Attorney  
General, Sir John Holker, replying to Mr. Courtney,  
said the papers in the Winslow case are now being  
printed, and will be presented as soon as the  
correspondence with the United States, which  
continues, is completed. The papers will contain  
full information on the subject. He hoped, under the  
circumstances, that Mr. Courtney would not press for  
a further statement.

Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign De-  
partment, answering a question by Mr. Pelston, said  
he had nothing to add to the Attorney General's reply.

FRANCE.  
PARTY OPPOSITION TO THE WORKINGMEN'S  
DELEGATION TO AMERICA—MEMBERS OF THE  
CENTENNIAL JURY AT THE FORT OF KENDAM-  
ATION.

PARIS, May 4, 1878.  
Several Deputies have, on the strength of docu-  
mentary evidence in their possession, expressed their  
apprehensions to the Ministers that the delegation of  
French workmen to Philadelphia will chiefly devote  
their attention to politics, and have urged the govern-  
ment to refuse the proposed grant of \$20,000 for en-  
abling them to visit the Centennial Exhibition.

CENTENNIAL JURYMEN ABOUT TO DEPART.  
The French, Belgian and Russian members of the  
Centennial Jury will leave Paris to-morrow in the  
steamer *America*.

TURKEY.  
THE AUSTRIAN MISSION TO BERLIN IN THE  
INTEREST OF RUSSIA—PORTE RESOLUTION TO  
CRUSH OUT THE REBELLION.

LONDON, May 4, 1878.  
The *Poll Mark Gazette's* Berlin despatch mentions a  
report that Count Andrassy comes to Berlin at the  
special request of the Emperor of Russia, who is  
anxious to preserve the agreement with Austria on the  
Eastern question.

THE INTERNATIONAL ARMY.  
The *Carlsruher Zeitung* says the Porte, at the in-  
stance of the Powers, has consented to renew the  
armistice.

NO MORE TRILING.  
At the same time it has intensified the determination,  
should the insurgents refuse an armistice, to listen to  
no further proffer of mediation, but crush the rebel-  
lion by force.

## DOM PEDRO RETURNING.

THE IMPERIAL TOURIST ON HIS WAY TO GREAT  
THE PRESIDENT.

SAGITTOWN, Ill., May 4, 1878.

His Majesty Dom Pedro arrived at Omaha this  
morning, and continued his journey by the Quincy  
and Burlington Railroad. The Emperor was anxious  
to see as much of the country as possible.

INTEREST IN THE SENECA.  
He took great interest in all he saw, and ex-  
pressed himself pleased with the appearance of the  
country and the evidences of its national progress.

Passing through a wooded district of Iowa, the Em-  
peror said it pleased him, because it recalled Brazil,  
and that the scenery was interesting because  
varied, but it lacked sunshine.

HASTENING EASTWARD.  
The intention to stop one night at Chicago has  
been abandoned, owing to the delays on the road.

His Majesty will remain a few hours in Chicago to-  
morrow, in order to visit the crib in the lake, so as  
to acquaint himself thoroughly with the water supply  
system of the city, which has interested him very  
much.

THE VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.  
We leave Chicago by the nine o'clock morning  
train for Pittsburg, arriving in Washington on the  
morning of the 8th, when His Majesty will pay a  
visit to President Grant before proceeding to Phila-  
delphia. All of the imperial party are well.

THE EMPRESS IN PHILADELPHIA—THE APART-  
MENTS FOR THE EMPRESS AND EMPRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1878.  
The Empress of Brazil, with her suite, arrived in  
this city at about four o'clock this afternoon, and was  
driven directly to the apartments prepared for her and  
His Majesty Dom Pedro, who will arrive here on  
Tuesday next. Señor A. P. Carvalho Borja, the Bra-  
zilian Minister at Washington, and some of his suite,  
met Her Majesty at the West Philadelphia depot and  
accompanied her to the hotel.

The most extensive preparations were made for the  
entertainment of the royal party.

A suite of ten rooms on the first floor and four rooms  
on the third floor has been engaged. Those on the first  
floor comprise all the rooms on the Chestnut street  
front. With the exception of the ladies' parlors, which  
are at the Ninth street end, the rooms are the same  
that were occupied by the Prince of Wales. They will  
be newly decorated and furnished. Parlor 16, which is  
at the end of the main hallway, will be used as the  
private dining room by the Emperor and Empress. No. 17  
as a reception room, No. 18 as a study, and No. 19 as  
a library.

Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, will  
arrive on Monday, the 8th inst. He has secured a suite  
of rooms on the second floor on Chestnut street, im-  
mediately over those reserved for Dom Pedro.

THE UNWELCOME CELESTIALS.  
INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF A CHRISTIAN CHI-  
NAMAN—EVILS OF THE CONTRAST SYSTEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1878.  
Before the Senate Chinese Commission, now sitting  
at Sacramento, Ten Schaub, a Christianized Chi-  
nese proper, yesterday testified that it is practically  
impossible to convert a grown Chinaman to Christian-  
ity, though sometimes efforts at conversion have  
been successful in the case of boys. He said the condi-  
tion of the Chinese women here is horrible. They are  
treated like slaves, and are abused by their masters,  
and tortured and often killed for attempting to  
escape. The presence of the lower classes of Chinese  
in this country is disastrous to both whites and Chinese.  
The Chinese here of the better class desire immigra-  
tion laws that will protect the Chinese from the  
lower classes. The Chinese government desires to  
keep its subjects at home, and if immigration, which  
is mostly from the province of Canton, was stopped,  
it would have no effect upon the commercial relations  
with China.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT  
would willingly stop immigration, but it is not  
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the immigration of the Chinese proper, and a revolution  
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## THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

PROPOSED PROTEST AGAINST THE ABANDON-  
MENT OF THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY—RE-  
VIEW OF THE WORK OF THE CHURCH—  
SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND PULPITS.

BALTIMORE, May 4, 1878.

Bishop Ames presided at the opening of the Con-  
ference this morning.

A proposition by Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, of Michigan,  
to appoint a committee of thirteen, composed of one from  
each of the twelve general conferences and one from  
the General Conference at large, to provide for meeting  
the balance due the Book Concern and similar expenses  
in the future, was referred to the Committee on Episco-  
pacy.

Rev. J. A. Brown, of West New York, moved the  
appointment by the Bishop of a special committee of  
three to consider and report on the propriety of a re-  
vision of the Hymn Book. Adopted.

Bishop James then proceeded to read the quadrennial  
to the bishops.

On motion of Dr. Moody the address was ordered  
printed in all the organs of the Methodist Church, and  
5,000 copies in pamphlet form. It was also ordered  
that a much of the address as relates to churches be  
referred to a special committee.

A committee of twelve, to whom shall be referred all  
matters relating to the expenses of judicial conferences  
was ordered.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.  
Rev. J. H. Wilbur, of the East Oregon and Wash-  
ington Conference, submitted preambles and resolutions  
condemning and protesting against the bill recently  
passed by the House of Representatives and now before  
the Senate of the United States transferring the  
Indians to the management and control of the War  
Department, and that a committee of five be appointed  
to lay the resolution before the Senate and President.

The resolutions declare that such transfer would be  
destructive to the present policy of civil and religious  
instruction to the Indians.

Dr. Moody, of Cincinnati, hoped the resolutions  
would be acted on and passed now. The transfer would  
be the quick extermination of the aborigines of the  
land.

Rev. B. P. Mitchell, of South Kansas, said there were  
two sides to the question of the management of the  
Indian Department there would be less corruption  
than under the Indian agents. He was willing to leave  
the question to the action of Congress.

The subject was laid over until to-morrow.

The Conference then adjourned till half-past three  
P. M.

The address of the bishops, which was read to-day,  
begins as follows:

Divine providence and grace have filled another page of  
Methodist history, and on it we find recorded many  
events of deep interest and of high importance. Some  
of them we read with sorrow, but most of them with joy and thankfulness.

It next alludes to the death of senior Bishop  
Thomas A. Morris; of Rev. John Wright Roberts, mis-  
sionary for Africa; of Rev. Thomas M. Eddy,  
Secretary of the Methodist Society of Laymen; of  
C. C. Cole, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Atlanta,  
Ga.; and of Rev. Dallas M. Lane, editor of the *Northern*  
*Christian Advocate*, and says a fitting tribute to their  
services and labors.

Since the last General Conference in 1872, eighteen  
ministers, who were members of that body and held  
important positions in the church, have died. These  
also members, have died; they were honored and  
useful members of the church. Within the past four  
years conferences of the church have been held in  
Southern Germany, West Texas, South Kansas and  
Southern California.

The address next reviewed the work of the bishops  
under the resolution of the last Conference, requesting  
them to give foreign missions such principal super-  
vision during the ensuing four years as will promote  
the best interests of the church. The church, it was  
stated, is in a position to do more for the world than  
it has ever done before.

China and India, and elsewhere in Asia in 1875-76;  
of the Chinese, 1,133 churches and 144,441,334 in their  
estimated value. The number of parsonages was 5,017,  
and their estimated value \$9,731,628; being an increase  
in the number of parsonages of 765, and an increase  
in their estimated value of \$1,441,334 in their  
estimated value.

During the same time 150,236, and of ministers  
1,254, making the total net increase 160,466. If this  
number be added to the net increase of 1875-76, the  
total net increase will be 330,702 persons. The net  
increase in the number of churches was 1,133, and the  
net increase in the number of parsonages was 765.

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